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# Organized FARMER

Vol. 23 July 2, 1963 No. 13

## Your Wallets Won't Grow Fat From Increase In Production

### Take A Real Good Look At What The World Can Offer You

By Ed Nelson, F.U.A. president

Our first study about the position of the Canadian farmer today showed two things—

1. The number of farmers producing food in Canada ten years ago and the number doing so today.
2. The relative incomes of farmers ten year ago and today.

The figures showed that economic and technical pressures have reduced the total number of farms, but production has remained fairly constant. It showed that reducing the number of farms increased the gross earnings of many farmers simply because of more volume. It did not increase the per bushel or per pound price paid to farmers, except in dairy products. The increased price paid by consumers for food are the result of more refinements between the farm and the consumer. (Sliced bread, wrapped bread, etc.). The farmer got little or none of the increase.

Remember we are still only talking about gross income (the total number of dollars coming into the farm area). In this study we will take a look at the possibilities of increasing gross farm income.

#### Increasing Volume or Production

Canadian farmers are at present just about meeting our national needs. We eat about 95% of our beef. The very small surplus goes to the U.S. The same is true of pork, eggs, etc. Grain is the only major surplus product.

Suppose we try to increase our farm income by increasing production. This could have only one result—the price would drop, for two reasons.

• **First**—producing more for sale on the home market seldom results in increased consumption. Most Canadians get all they want to eat now. If bread prices come down 2c a loaf, no one will eat more bread. If beef prices come

down, a few people may buy a bit more beef—but will probably buy less pork or chicken, so the beef producer gains at the expense of the hog and poultry producer. The total consumption of food in Canada would show little or no increase.

• **Secondly**, the surplus would probably have to be disposed off on the world's markets, if you can find them, and very seldom will these be as good price-wise as our home market. Consequently, increased production will mean not more, but probably less, total cash to Canadian farmers, because of no great increase in consumption, but lower prices.

#### Limited Market for Certain Crops

There is one possibility for increasing production—there is a limited market available in Canada for certain new crop products—vegetable oils, etc. However this is not sure or extensive, as the growers of rape seed have discovered. We might also increase some of our specialty crops, such as sugar beets. We produce less than 1/4 of our sugar needs in Canada. But in order to compete with cane sugar, our beet sugar must be competitive in price, and for several years our beet growers have received a subsidy on their beets, because this competitive price was too low. If cane sugar can be imported more economically, then a big expansion in the sugar beet business in

Canada does not seem too promising. The only possibility for increasing beet production would be for the federal government to decide to keep cane sugar out. To do this sugar beet growers would have to be subsidized to such an extent that beets would be a profitable crop in Canada.

To put it very simply, new markets for our farm produce, at home or abroad, seem to be very limited under present conditions, and this pretty well lets out the idea of increased production, except at the slow rate necessary to meet our increasing home population, and to meet the slowly growing markets of the underdeveloped countries.

District 8 takes in this issue, rightfully, the place of honor. On June 19 the district had surpassed last year's total membership by 5 units. Our congratulations and our thanks.

Four districts didn't pass the finish line yet but they are in the back stretch and everyone expects them to complete the race successfully. Compare these figures from June 19 with those published in our last issue and you will see how much progress they have made.

	Number of units to go yet		Number of units to go yet
District 3	26	District 7	41
District 4	57	District 11	6

### Does China Want New Terms?

OTTAWA, June 20 — Trade minister Mitchell Sharp declined again today to say whether Canada is pressed by Red China for more generous wheat sale terms. There are indications that China wants a change in the terms on which wheat sales were originally made.

### New Quotas

Delivery quotas for Prairie Wheat were being advanced to 12 bushels an acre as of Monday, June 24. The quota for Durum will be 15 bushels. New quotas will be established August 1 when a new crop year begins.

The new 12-bushel quota means that farmers should be able to sell all the non-durum wheat they want.

### EXCURSIONS TO CHURCHILL

The Hudson Bay Route Association are again operating two excursions to Churchill, Manitoba, and other Northern points. The first one will leave Saskatoon at noon on Monday, July 29th, and will return in the evening of August 3rd. The second will leave Saskatoon on August 26th at noon and will return in the evening of August 31st.

Both excursions will go by way of Melfort, Tisdale, The Pas, Flin Flon, Thompson and Churchill. The "package price" is \$136.70 from Saskatoon and return, and includes everything in connection with the trip, train fare, berths, meals, gratuities, bus fares etc.

These excursions are well known for their educational and enjoyment aspects, and give the "prairie" people an opportunity to see our Canadian Northland.

Games, and moving pictures on the train, bus tours at each point of stop over, banquets and luncheons are all provided.

For further information contact Jas. F. Gray, Sec.-Treas., Hudson Bay Route Association, Box 1034, Saskatoon, Sask.

### Foreign Markets a Question Mark

We must not expect too much from the development of these foreign markets either. The Indian Minister of Food and Agriculture recently stated that food shipments from U.S. to India can now begin to taper off. In 10 years, he says, India will need no food from the U.S.

An overall increase in production, therefore, will not provide us with more total cash returns. It will only lower prices and create marketing problems. We must look somewhere else for a way to get more money into the farmers' hands. We will examine this in some detail in the next issue.

In the meantime, will you give some thought to the following questions, and send in your answers and comments?

1. Can production be increased on your farm?
2. Can it be increased throughout your community?
3. Will this require
  - (a) Better farming, more fertilizer, better machinery, etc.
  - (b) A change of production—(wheat to cattle, etc).
  - (c) If production can be increased, will this require more capital outlay, more labor, more training for the operator?

### LOWER AGAIN

The U.S. farmers' share of the retail food dollar has shrunk again. During the first quarter of this year farmers received 37 cents of each U.S. dollar spent on food, two cents less than a year earlier. Food marketing costs rose five per cent from a year earlier.

### Lower Corn Stocks

The U.S. government-owned stocks of corn are down to 514 million bushels. At one time the U.S. government had 1000 million bushels of corn on hand.

### Olympic Pancakes

The U.S. tries to promote the sale of pancake mixes made in Japan from U.S. wheat. The campaign will shift into high gear in time for the International Olympic Games to be held in Tokyo in 1964.

### Modern, But Safe?

Modern science has produced chemicals that have provided invaluable benefits, but there is a growing concern that the by-products of these insecticides and herbicides may result in untold miseries for people. Committees in the U.S. Congress are hearing witnesses in an effort to determine the validity of the charges against the chemicals.

Members of the FUA Car Insurance Pool should be sure to check their policy on renewal. Do NOT continue to pay increased rates for teen-age drivers if they are not driving your car. Notify your agent or Co-op Fire & Casualty of such changes.

Car Insurance Committee.

## THIS IS THE JR. FUA QUEEN

Ardyth Ann Simpson was elected as Jr. FUA Queen at the Farm Young People's Week in Edmonton. She comes from the Peace River Country, where the name Simpson is very well known. Her home town is Fairview. Ardyth Ann is 18 years old, five feet one in height. She is a student at the University of Alberta. For five years she has been a member of a 4-H beef club and visited the U.S. in 1961 after having



won the efficiency ward. In that same year she attended

the judging competition at Olds. She has been a member of the CGIT for five years, is active in church and community work. Ardyth Ann has been a leader of youth groups.

Our congratulations to Ardyth Ann Simpson. She will be an excellent representative of the Jr. FUA. The crown couldn't have been won by anyone more deserving. She was the prima inter pares.



# One Page Out Of The Farmers' Day Book . . . Maps Didn't Help Much But People Sure Did

## CHAPTER:

### The Story of Stony (or Stoney) Lake

On one of the walls in our Central Office hang two maps of Alberta. You can call them large. One is about 8 ft. by 5 ft., and the other about 6 x 4 ft. There seems to be enough space to mark every hamlet, or about every farm. When we started looking for Swedeboro and Stony Lake, the two maps were of no help to us. We couldn't find them. A reference book had to be used, and even then only Stony Lake was mentioned. Swedeboro wasn't in it. And it is about these two places we want to write. Not to make too great a demand on your and our own geographical knowledge of Alberta, Swedeboro and Stony Lake are near Armistice, which is roughly 15 miles southeast of St. Paul.

With all that geographical trouble nobody can accuse us of playing favorites when we write a few lines about the Farmers' Day picnic, organized by the Swedeboro FUA local. There have been many of these picnics on June 14, from the 49th parallel up to far north in the Peace River Country.

We were unable to visit them all, nor would there be any reason to start comparing one with the other, as there is no measuring stick available. Therefore, let's take this one at Stony Lake, as one of the many, but perhaps somewhat more than many.

#### 500 Happy People

Not all heads were counted. It is a very safe guess, however, that an odd 500 hats would have been needed to cover all the luscious hair growth and the bald pates. That's a very good crowd. You may have never heard of Stony Lake (that's the way it's spelled in the reference book, though the posters spelled it Stoney Lake) but it wasn't hard to find for those who wanted to go there on June 14. A large number of markers along the roads kept anyone from going astray.

#### The Scarlet Ones

The members of the picnic committee all wore scarlet shirts. They were easy to spot, and anyone wanting information didn't have any trouble locating one of them. They, and picnic manager John Drobot, did a terrific job in preaparing this picnic and keep everything going.

#### Our Hat Goes Off

The poster announced that it would be bigger and better than ever before. We don't know anything about "before." This picnic, however, was splendid. Everything the poster announced was there and it was all exceptionally well organized. We take our hat off for the people in the Swedeboro area.

Mr. Paul Babey, Beaverdam, member of the FUA executive, officially opened the picnic. As Mr. Johnson, an old time resident of the district, had just passed away, all 500 people stood two minutes in silence.

#### The End Of The Page

This is a short story of one of the many picnics organized on Farmers' Day. Some of them may have been of the same high calibre or even higher than the one at Stony Lake. We wrote about this one, because a choice had to be made, and it showed so well what can be done when farmers really want to do something. Also, it proved there is lots of talent available. Some digging and and some organizing will bring it to the surface, shining, as it did at Stony Lake, where local talent filled the whole program.

# STONEY LAKE PICNIC

ON

## FARMERS' DAY FRIDAY, JUNE 14<sup>TH</sup>

PROGRAM STARTS AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON

**BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE**  
**MEN'S 4-TEAM FASTBALL TOURNEY** **GUEST SPEAKER**  
**WOMEN'S NOVELTY RACES** **CHILDREN'S RACES OF ALL KINDS**

#### FEATURE ATTRACTION

### THE STONEY LAKE TRAIL RIDERS

LARGE WESTERN PARADE CLOWNS IN ATTENDANCE WESTERN MUSICAL SHOW  
 FREE PONY RIDES FOR CHILDREN SADDLE HORSE RACES MANY OTHER HORSE RACES  
 STAKE and POTATO RACES COWGIRL'S BARREL RACES Cowboy's Bucking Barrel Competition  
 RELAY RACES TRICK and FANCY ROPING ACTS Boy's Wild Sheep Milking Contest

### Refreshment Booth On Grounds

Wonderful camping grounds, fishing, boating. Come early. Bring your family and friends for a real old-time get-together. Everyone is welcome.

### BIG DANCE AT NIGHT

MUSIC BY BUCK SWAN and his Happy Hillbillies  
 Sponsored By The Swedeboro FUA Local 455

## The South Likes To Pit Married Against Single

### WE CRY: "UNFAIR"

(TO THE SINGLE)

In the southwestern corner of the province Chinook and Utopia locals had arranged a picnic at Foot Hills Park. They had invited West Wind and Summerview to take part. When time for lunch arrived the tables under the mighty cottonwoods received more than fleeting attention.

Whether this had any effect on the different tugs of war, we don't know. If it had, the Chinooks must have had a very good lunch, unless, perhaps, they had been loading up for some time before. Utopia won over West Wind, but lost to Chinook. A team of teen age girls, of course, lost to the Chinook ladies. For their prowess with the thick rope, the Chinooks took home a trophy donated by the Municipal District of Pincher Creek.

A ball game was arranged between married and single men. The married men won, of course. (Experience in handling the bat counts—Editor). The same happened in a game between married ladies and single girls. (Our bet would always have gone to the married women, and you know why—Editor).

A tractor driving contest was won by Gerald Hochstein. Allen Reed was second and Glen Heppner third. The horseshoe tournament was won by Homer Simpson and Leonard Ringstad.

There were also games for the younger set. About 200 persons attended the picnic.

### Prizes for Farm Young People

The following prizes were awarded at Farm Young People's Week:

**Best Notebook kept by girl—**  
Miss Ardyth Simpson, Fairview

#### Grain Grading—

1. David Gorcak, Veteran
2. Keith Gosling, Dalemead
3. Ken Jensen, Ponoka
4. Jack Varley, Pincher Creek
5. Dale Prowse, Cluny

#### Soft Ball Trophy—

Team from Southern Alberta

#### Home Economics—

1. Ardyth Simpson, Fairview
2. Ethyl Kuehn, Skiff
3. Marlene Bertschy, Mossleigh

#### Swine Production—

1. Brian Carlson, Gwynne

### More Grade A's

According to the May issue of the Ottawa Meat Trade Report 38% of all hogs marketed in Alberta graded A compared to 22% only three years ago. Alberta is now only one half of one per cent behind Ontario in its percentage of A grade hog carcasses. The Maritime provinces are still well in the lead with 53% A's, 36% B's and 4.2% C's.

#### F.W.U.A. COOK BOOK

The price of the FWUA Cook Book is \$1.50 each. Send for your copy now to the F.U.A. Office, 9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton.

### Some District Elections

In the week from June 17 to 22 many District conventions were held. Attendance was up over last year and much interest was shown. In this issue we are only able to give the result of the elections. We hope to be able to give in our next issue reports. District secretaries are asked to mail these to Central Office not later than July 4th.

#### DISTRICT 1 — Re-elected:

FUA Director — J. Ken McIntosh, Box 38, Grande Prairie

FWUA Director — Mrs. Pearl Fletcher, Bonanza

#### DISTRICT 8 — Re-elected:

FUA Director — W. R. Hansel, Gadsby

Alt. FUA Director — Clarence Jorgenson, Strome

FWUA Director — Mrs. Bill Frederick, Killam

Alt. FWUA Director — Mrs. J. Holmberg, Rosalind

#### DISTRICT 9 — Re-elected:

FUA Director — D. G. Whitney, Box 928, Lacombe

Alt. FUA Director — Max Sears, RR 1, New Norway

FWUA Director — Mrs. C. E. Jones, Box 1482, Wetaskiwin

Alt. FWUA Director — Mrs. H. M. Parlbay, Alix

#### DISTRICT 10 — Re-elected:

FUA Director — Richard Page, Didsbury

FWUA Director — Mrs. Paulina Jasman, Box 144, Three Hills

#### DISTRICT 12 — Re-elected:

FUA Director — C. J. Versluys, Champion

FWUA Director — Mrs. May Huddleston, Twin Butte

## FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

9934 - 106 St., Edmonton, Alta.

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# There Are No Sacred Toes Not Even In Political Shoes

## To Get People to Think Is a SACRED Duty

By Ed Nelson, president of the F.U.A.

The following is an unsigned letter, received on June 10th, taking me to task for my analysis of the provincial government.

Dear Sir:

*I just read your report in The Organized Farmer criticizing Manning government. I understand that the Farmers' Union is non-political organization. If you're going to mix politics into this organization that's the last time I'm going to pay my membership fee and lots others will do that too. I know who you are pulling for. The government in Saskatchewan made a half a billion debt in that province. I don't think it is fair that our President should be interested in politics and tell the people where to vote. If you want to play politics run as a candidate. This is a democratic country, the farmers vote as they please. I have been a member of the Farmers' Union for the last 15-20 years and I don't like this.*

I have published this letter for two reasons. Number 1. Since it is unsigned it cannot identify any person. Number 2. It represents the kind of thinking prevalent in the minds of people who refuse to be objective.

We have many people like that. They seem to think that when any mention is made of politics we are stepping on sacred toes and this must not be. We have locals in the province who refuse to have their local M.L.A. or M.P. come to their meetings because this is political and we are not a political organization.

To me, this is living in the dark ages. It is not realistic and it does not make good sense. How can people hope to think progressively if they do not know the facts? How can people get facts if they will not listen?

Now, it is obvious to me that this person has misinterpreted my intention. I hold no brief for any political party and I never have. I reserve the right, and I feel it is my responsibility, to be critical of any party at any time. I am not asking any farmer to vote for or against any party and I never have.

### Disturbing Situation

What I attempted to do was to analyze a situation in government peculiar to Alberta. It is a situation that even Premier Manning is concerned with. He has made it clear to me that he does not think we either can or should abolish political parties as such. It happens that I believe we can and should do this in the provincial field. I contend that the provincial government is only a glorified municipal government and as such has no need for the party method of developing policy.

I tried to point out that any party, adopting a slogan of complete domination of the legislature in an election campaign, should be

prepared, if they are successful, to face up to certain very important issues inherent in the democratic process. You may remember that I suggested that I saw no reason to believe they would not be successful.

### Suggestions

The criticism was not levelled at the Social Credit party as such. I was critical of any party that seriously advocated such a course as being good for the electorate without at the same time intimating how opposite points of view could be presented. I was suggesting how I thought it could be done.

In doing so, I presented concrete example of those instances where policy, important to farmers, had not in my view had a fair analysis by a government, operating without adequate opposition. My hope was that F.U.A. locals would analyze my criticism in that light. In doing so they could do a service to the government by expressing their opinion.

It doesn't matter to me if you agree or disagree. All I want to do is to jolt people out of their lethargy. Apparently I jolted this person, but I wasn't successful in jolting him or her high enough to be able to see the point.

## U.S. MEDICARE

The U.S. National Council of Senior Citizens, the organization whose main concern is to get President Kennedy's medical care for older persons enacted, is expressing confidence that the program will be enacted this year.

## Plan For Future?

(From a Special Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, June 17—The American Farm Bureau Federation which crowed so loud before the U.S. wheat referendum "Vote No," and crowed even louder after they had succeeded in swinging the farmers' vote, have another "grandiose" solution. This solution is: take enough land out of wheat production and use it for conservation purposes.

How simple it sounds! That's the kind of solution simpletons come up with, or people who think about themselves in the first and in the last place, leaving no space in between these two for anyone else.

### RESULTS:

This "simple" solution will have the following results:

1. Farm families will have to leave the farm.
2. Small businessmen in rural areas going bankrupt.
3. Fewer purchases of fertilizer, farm machinery and other major farm supplies.
4. Increased unemployment.

### NO FOOLS

Don't think, however, for one moment that the members of the American Farm Bureau are complete fools. They aren't great in numbers, but their bank accounts are large. You don't get these accounts with being nothing more than a fool. As their whole thinking revolves around money, they must see something for themselves in that conservation idea, else they wouldn't have dreamed it up. Society can go to hell, as far as they are concerned.

### "NICE PLANNING"

This "something" could very well be the following:

In the not too far away future the conserved lands will have to be put to agricultural use again. Farm Bureau members will be the first ones able to lay their hands on these lands as they have the money and equipment. The price can be expected to be very reasonable as the numbers of purchasers will be limited. There is even a

# DON'T WORRY ABOUT CROCODILE TEARS, THEY MAY COST YOU DEARLY

One of the things democratic governments must be prepared to put up with, is pressure groups, or as they are commonly called, "lobbies." A lobby is simply an organized attempt by a certain industry, or group, to get the government to take some action for the benefit of that group. Lobbying is big business in Ottawa, and in Washington, and, I expect in other democratic capitals, and naturally, the group which can dig up the most money can organize the best lobby. If they have money, they can hire economists, a research staff, legal counsel, and other expert help. It is quite possible for a well organized lobby to provide the government with a lot of useful information. In other words, lobbies are not necessarily all bad.

However, the bad often outweighs the good, because lobbies are organized for selfish purposes. They do not take an unbiased look at a problem. Whether it be a lobby of manufacturers, retailers, labor or farmers, they want something for their group, and since there is only so much wealth produced in any country each year, if one group gets more, the rest of the people get less. It is just that simple.

### Steady Customer

Among the lobbying groups which exist at Ottawa is the one representing the Canadian Manufacturers Association. This group keeps up a steady pressure on government and very frequently asks, for their own protection, for higher tariffs, or import quotas, on foreign goods coming into Canada.

We have just had a change of government at Ottawa, and the lobby boys have been very busy, trying to get this new government to see things their way. The Canadian Manufacturers Association, for example, has just presented a brief to the government, and their main worry seems to be that far too many goods of Japanese manufacture are being allowed into Canada. They want the Canadian government to let in less Japanese goods.

### The Results . . .

What would happen if this was done? The results would affect four groups of people—the Canadian consumers, the Canadian farmer, the Japanese, and the Canadian textile manufacturers. Let's take a look at the possible results. First—the Canadian consumer.

The only reason the Canadian manufacturers fear the importation of Japanese goods is because these goods are tough competition, pricewise and quality-wise. In other words, if the Canadian government lets in a good supply of Japanese goods this will undoubtedly bring down the price to the Canadian consumers. It will also bring down the profits of the Canadian textile manufacturer, but we will deal with that later. The point is that our Canadian consumers, which means everyone of us, stand to gain if Japanese goods are let in to Canada in fairly large quantities.

chance of grabbing in the very near future some real bargains, because some small farmers may want to sell if such a scheme would be accepted.

### The Japanese . . .

Now, what about the Japanese position? Our big Canadian farm export is grain, and Japan is one of our best customers. In 1961 she took over 55 million bushels of our wheat, —second only to Britain. In 1962 she took over 49 million, only Britain and China took more. Altogether, Japan bought well over \$200 million of Canadian goods in 1962, but in return, Canada bought only \$125 million from Japan. This has been going on for years. Japan buys ½ more from us than we buy from them, and as they have repeatedly pointed out, this can't go on. The exchange will have to balance some day.

### The Farmers

This brings us to the third group — the Canadian farmer. If the Canadian government shuts down on imports from Japan, as the C.M.A. wants them to, we will just naturally lose some of our Japanese wheat sales and this is something neither the Canadian wheat farmer or the Canadian economy, can stand. Wheat is a surplus product on the world's market today, and wheat markets are precious. The Canadian farmer and the Canadian economy, just can't afford to lose them.

### In Bad Shape?

Now what about the Canadian textile manufacturers. Is this industry in bad shape? The Bank of Canada, in its monthly report for December, 1962, does not indicate that it is. In 1954, the textile industry in this country made a profit of \$23 million. This rose steadily, year by year, up to 1959, when the profit was \$70 million. In 1960 it was \$53 million, in 1961 it was \$65 million, and, while I do not have the final figures for 1962, the indications are that they might be close to an all-time high — somewhere around \$70 million.

It seems to me that any Canadian industry which has increased its profits by 3 times during the last eight years does not need any special consideration from our government — particularly when that consideration will be given at the expense of Canadian farmers who, over this same period of time have seen their returns go steadily downward. The Canadian textile industry will not be ruined if its profits drop by a few million dollars, as a result of our government deciding to stimulate trade with Japan, and our overall economy will undoubtedly benefit.

—W. J. Harper



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(Please say you saw it in The Organized Farmer)



# FUA LOCALS MEET IN SUMMERTIME

■ **BENALTO** held a meeting attended by 10 members and 40 visitors (Some memberships to be picked up yet?—Editor). The picnic was held on June 23 on the north shore of Sylvan Lake. Mr. Ken Geddes, Alliance, and Mr. Al Rasmussen, High River, outlined the principle of the PFA Act. They urged farmers to present their complaints about PFA to their County or M.D. councillors, so they could suggest changes in the act to the federal department of agriculture in order to arrive at a fairer basis of compensation for the parkland growers. (We believe complaints should be brought to the attention of the FUA also, in order that any proposed changes may have the broadest possible application—Editor).

■ **WANG** had a very good turnout at their picnic. Ivan Dahms, Arnold Kjordien, Freeman Jevne, Cal Hughston, Ben Knoll, Morris Jevne, Bill Kiose and Henry Heggerud had been in charge of the different arrangements and had done a good job. Central Community local took part in the picnic.

■ **UTOPIA** met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson. Fifteen members and four visitors were present. To have a good presentation at the District 12 convention seven delegates and 4 alternates were nominated. Mr. Snowden of the 77 Propane Service outlined his program for delivering to and servicing of his customers.

■ **PINE CANYON** held the annual picnic with the Gladys 4-H club. The local sponsors two teenagers to the Teen Camp. President of the local is W. Willocks, secretary R. J. McWilliam.

■ **RED WILLOW** organized a social evening at the Elsworth Hall on June 7 to meet the new families in the district. The local has cleaned up the Red Willow Park. Six delegates attended the District convention. The meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Laverne Scorgie. Sixteen members were present.

■ **EDSON** celebrated, with the 4 other locals in the sub-district, Farmers' Day by participating in the Little Britches Rodeo. The 5 locals in the area have set up a bursary fund to assist a boy or girl to study agriculture, veterinary practice or home economics. The bursary will be only for pupils whose parents are members of the FUA and are living in the sub-district.

■ **MILBANK** had as guest speaker Herb Kotscherofski, director of District 5, who gave a very interesting talk on some aspects of agriculture. Members of the local took part in the picnic at Tomahawk on Farmers' Day, and had another picnic on June 30. George Monoz is president of the local and Mike Namchuk secretary.

■ **GREEN GROVE** had a meeting at Art Guntrip's residence, which was attended by 28 persons. An MSI representative outlined the steps to be taken to form an MSI group. President of the local is Henry Deutsch and secretary Mrs. Agnes Clennin.

■ **DAKOTA** passed a resolution expressing that PFA should be paid on individual quarter sections. The resolution was presented by Ern McDonnell and seconded by J. Archibald. The Farmers' Day picnic was held at the Dakota recreational centre. Eleven members and four visitors attended the meeting held at the home of Guy Kirks.

■ **SEDGEWICK'S** president Thomas Bruce reported that the Community Centre is rapidly nearing completion. The three bowling lanes have been installed, and cement has been poured for the four

lane curling rink. Councillor Koe-hli advised the meeting that some consideration is being given to purchasing rural fire fighting equipment. He asked members to discuss this matter at a future meeting.

■ **NAPLES** had a very lively meeting at M. Bassani's with 26 members present. The forming of a sub-district board for the County of Barrhead was discussed at great length. The same happened with three resolutions which were presented later in the month at the District convention at Rochester. Guest for the evening was Don Clark of the Fish and Game branch. So many questions were asked that Mr. Clark didn't have time for his speech. He will be invited to a meeting at a later date.

■ **HERRONTON** met at the Herronton Community Hall. There was a guest speaker from the Co-op Insurance. Plans were made for an FUA picnic in July. Dan McNiven is president of the local and Gordon Laycroft secretary. Fourteen members and two visitors attended the meeting.

## GRAIN: YOUR BUSINESS

We will try to provide our members with answers regarding the grading, handling etc. of grain. Any FUA member, who wants to get more information about what happens with grain after it is delivered to the elevator, can send his questions to FUA Central Office, 9934-106 Street, Edmonton. We gratefully acknowledge the co-operation of the Board of Grain Commissioners in providing us with the answers on the following questions:

### QUESTION:

Who grades malting barley, and to what standards?

### ANSWER:

The official grading of all car lots of barley received at malting houses and terminal elevators in Canada is performed by Inspectors of the Board of Grain Commissioners. The shipper must be paid according to the grade and dockage shown on the Board of Grain Commissioners' certificate.

### QUESTION:

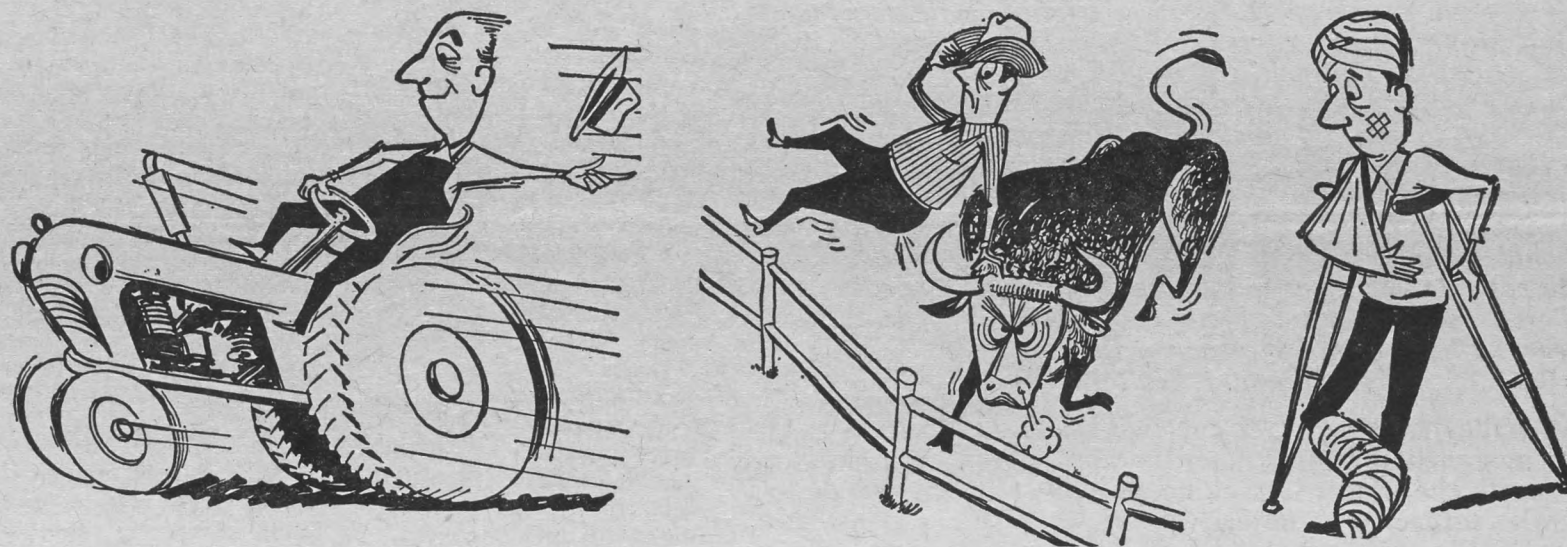
Can a farmer obtain a grade on barley he intends to ship as a carload to a malting company, prior to shipment?

### ANSWER:

Anyone in Canada may obtain a

grade on a sample of any kind of grain by sending, or delivering a sample to any Inspection Office of the Board of Grain Commissioners. When licensed elevator operators submit samples for grading, for their own information only, the Board charges a fee for the grading; but if the farmer sends a sample, or a country elevator agent sends a sample identified with the farmer's name and address, and marked "Subject to Inspector's Grade and Dockage," no fee is charged for the grading of the sample. In all cases where requests are received for grade, all parties concerned are notified of the grade in writing, by the Inspection Branch.

## Accidents Do Happen . . .



## You Need . . .

### ALBERTA WHEAT POOL ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Alberta Wheat Pool Accident Insurance is automatic . . . no premiums to pay, no applications to complete. Just deliver to the Pool.

Pool insurance covers members and dependents and for a small premium can be extended to farm workers.

Pool insurance is effective both on and off the farm, at work or play, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Alberta Wheat Pool Insurance pays:

- up to \$1,000 for accidental death;
- up to \$1,000 for loss of eyesight or limbs;
- up to \$500 medical expenses.

You owe it to yourself . . . and your family to have Alberta Wheat Pool Accident Insurance.

ASK YOUR POOL ELEVATOR AGENT FOR DETAILS



**ALBERTA WHEAT POOL**  
*Farmer-Owned Co-operative*



# YOUR HEALTH INSURANCE ONLY A LEAKY ROOF OVER YOUR HEAD?

## Or Have You No Roof At All?

By Ed Nelson, FUA president

Ever since the formation of the F.W.U.A., two very important facts of life have been continually under review. They are Health and Education. The F.U.A. policy on health reads: "A comprehensive health service to provide for all citizens full hospital, medical, optical and other health care by a contributory plan in co-operation with the municipal and provincial government."

This policy is the result of many years of thought and study. It also takes into account the experiences in many parts of the world. It refers to an obvious and universal need, because every country in the world has, or is considering some similar proposal. The Alberta government is also considering a plan. For that reason I think we must take time to study all the latest information and be prepared to express our opinions.

### People Want Security

First—Why do we need medical or health insurance? I suppose it has something to do with our basic urge—we like a feeling of security.

For those of us who have limited incomes with a minimum of savings, there is always a lurking fear of sickness that will either incapacitate the bread-winner or create a doctor, drug or hospital bill that will be hard or impossible to repay. Since paying these bills is part of our prestige symbol, it is doubly important. Hence, the feeling of insecurity if we have no reserve for this purpose.

How can we overcome this feel-

ing of insecurity? Obviously, it must either be by building up a reserve or by purchasing some form of insurance coverage. The major problem for the people who are in the middle or low income bracket, is to figure out how to do this. If they set aside money for future health bills, they will probably go without other necessities, or such things as education and sanitation will suffer. It is little wonder then that the whole world has come to look on some form of universal medicare program as being as important as welfare programs, old age pensions, education, yes, even defence.

### ... And They Can't Get It

I understand that the people of Alberta now pay out something like \$40 million a year for doctors' fees. With necessary drugs, it is likely that Albertans pay about 50 million dollars per year. This would work out to an average of something like \$48.00 per capita per year. For a family of five people that would be about \$240.00 per year.

An average family can get a

M.S.I. plan for about \$144.00 after the first of July and, if they are in a group for somewhat less. However, this does not take care of any drugs and does not cover every contingency in the case of doctor's care. There is presently no way that any person in Alberta can guarantee this form of security unless he is prepared to pay a very high premium to some private insurance company.

### Health Insurance a Government Service

The F.W.U.A. and F.U.A. have always believed that health is too important to leave to this kind of chance. Logically it should be a nation's responsibility to make health care available to every citizen on as equitable basis as possible. It follows logically that every citizen who is earning an income should be assessed a minimum fee and the balance should be paid from tax revenue. If this is to be universal it must be under some form of legislation and if it is implemented under legislation there must not be any profit in its

operation. It, therefore, follows that health insurance should be operated as a government service. Whether this service is to cover all medical costs or only some, would be determined from time to time. In any case it would be the means of insuring every person against any medical costs that could suddenly create a real problem for him. It would not reduce the total cost and might very well cost more if some people, who have not been getting adequate care before, get such care after a plan went into effect.

### What Is That Relationship

To me this seems to be so simple and realistic that I wonder why nothing has been done before. It would add nothing to the total cost. The same amount of money would still be required for services rendered. What it would do, is spread the cost equally over everyone. It is just as logical as paying taxes to keep up a defence department or any other service that requires the combined effort of all the people.

Why then is it not being done? Well, in the United States and Canada it is not being done because the doctors, the dentists, the druggists, and the chambers of commerce say we do not need it. They also say that it will disrupt some kind of relationship between the doctor and his patient. Just why this must be, I am not quite sure, but it seems to be important.

### How Many Properly Covered

Now the provincial government is making plans for a medicare program. But it is to be based on a means test and it will be voluntary. It is also the intention to

use government funds to subsidize private schemes whenever the patient can show inability to pay the full premium. The government, too, says most Albertans are al-

of patient-doctor relationship, I am not quite able to see.

However—the important thing to me is this. How many people in

Alberta are adequately and properly covered by an insurance plan? How do the farmers rate this scale? Only the people can say.

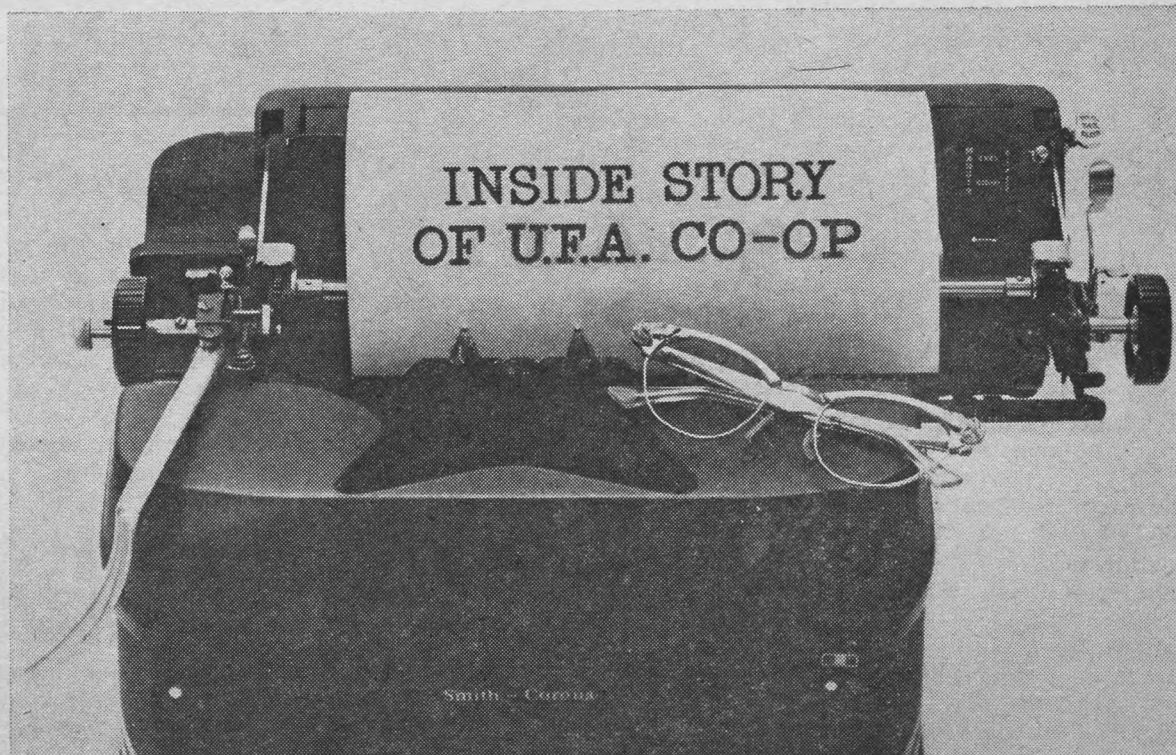
### The Answer Easy To Find

How does this little editorial that appeared in the Windsor Star last January 25 compare with any situation that you know of? Quote: "Why Medicare?—Some who don't have to worry too much about where the next buck is coming from go to great lengths to fight a government-sponsored medical insurance program. Their points don't win too many ears for a reason that can best be described by a brief portrait of a Windsor-area widow's problems. Her husband was killed some months ago. He had no insurance. She has three children to raise. At age 22, she wants to give them a good

education and good health. She receives \$36.00 a week from compensation as a result of her husband's death. She must pay \$12 for Windsor Medical and \$4 for Ontario Hospital a month out of that \$150. What's the answer? We say low cost government medical insurance."

Then, how about reading Pierre Berton's page in Macleans Magazine, June 15, 1963 issue, entitled—"The Big Lie About Medical Insurance."

Maybe more of us should start talking a little more and a little louder.



### DATELINE: ALBERTA, TODAY THE STORY IS THIS:

The U.F.A., as a true co-operative, makes the individual farmer—as well as the industry—stronger by:

- giving him a unified voice in the management of affairs that affect him;
- allowing him to buy at low prices many of the supplies he needs to make his farm an economical proposition.

Get into business with other far-sighted farmers in Alberta. Join — and patronize — your U.F.A. CO-OP.

Mr. Jake Frey, president of U.F.A. CO-OP says . . . "Make no mistake—the problems we face as farmers are difficult and complex but the way to deal with them is by the simple and time proven principle—work together for the welfare of all."



## UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA CO-OP

"Owned by farmers—controlled by farmers—  
and operated SOLELY for the benefit of farmers."



OPEN FORUM

Letters for publication from members and subscribers only in the Open Forum must be brief. Pen names may be used if desired, but name of the sender must accompany the letter. A Board of Directors' ruling limits letters to 300 words and those longer cannot be accepted. Readers are asked to observe this ruling. The F.U.A. does not necessarily endorse or accept any responsibility for opinions expressed under this heading.

Dear Editor:

I find myself much indebted to Mr. Macklin, Box 146, Grande Prairie, Alberta, for a postpaid free copy of his booklet, "There Is More To Life Than Meat."

It discusses the much vexed and controversial question of religious instruction in schools. It provides more food for thought than I have found before and gives in fact a complete new outlook on the subject.

Anyone interested in religion on education (or in mere survival) should take advantage of Mr. Macklin's very liberal offer and get this booklet (value at one dollar), now free on application.

Your truly,  
H. H. Phillips,  
Longdon, Alberta

THE POSITION OF THE FARMER

Dear Editor:

Could I get a little space to answer the argument of F.U. and C.D.A.

Certain facts stand out that the F.U. & C.D.A. will not recognize. First that farmers are 12% of our population in Canada and that they receive only 6% of the national income. No amount of farm management — co-operation — or talk will alter this fact. Three years ago I paid nearly \$4,000 for a three-plow tractor. This price and the prices of all goods we buy are simply totally out of line and are getting worse. I find D.A.'s, bank managers, and most of those whose co-operation F.U. & C.D.A. hopes to get, absolutely refuse to face this fact.

Secondly, Co-operation under our present financial system is not the answer. I was one who cheered in 1923 when the Wheat Pool was organized to sell our own grain. Today we only handle, we do not sell our grain, but we glibly talk of manufacturing farm machinery or building our own packing plants. Why in the name of all that is common sense do we not first use our own Pool to sell our own grain?

We set up a co-op to sell fuel and oils, yet we full well know that we buy from Imperial Oil and once the small dealers are closed out, they will raise the wholesale price to take back any saving in distribution charges that we can effect.

9000 farmers a year are leaving farms, many to join the ranks of unemployed. Why not make our small farms a decent place to live?

The remedy:

1. No land taxes on the first 160 acres.
2. Government grants to pay half cost of modernizing all farm dwellings held in family trust.
3. A fixed price of 75c for oats, per bushel. \$1.00 for barley, \$1.50 for wheat on the first \$3,000 worth delivered and no floor price over that amount.
4. A recognition that we are going to have less jobs due to automation and encouragement for those who desire to maintain a decent living where they are in the country.
5. Restoration of the present financial and monopolistic ownership of money and capital to the people to produce for human need instead of financial gain and power for a few.
6. Lastly that F.U. & C.D.A. will have to stop co-operation with elements that support our financial set-up whoever they are. We will have to join forces with organized labor to work together for human needs.

G. Fretwell, Clive, Alta.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

Dear Sir:

After reading the article on Agricultural Schools I was disgusted. As a graduate I believe I am in a position to take the Agricultural Education Board to task on this matter.

First let us look at recommendation No. 1. If we were to do this we would make the program so broad that in a short time we would be teaching everything else except agriculture and would in reality have just a small inefficient technical school.

Now recommendation No. 2. Certain high school subjects are taught such as science and high school credits are available to graduates and I know of many students that have gone on to take nursing, home economics and agriculture.

Recommendation No. 4, change the name of the schools is just plain insulting; we have lived with this name since the schools' inception, why change it at this late date?

Recommendation No. 5 and the final recommendation of a historical record would be a good one for the FWUA to do.

Yours truly,  
C. Alton,  
Westlock, Alberta

(The article, referred to in this letter, appeared in our February

CLASSIFIED SECTION

LIVESTOCK

PONIES — We still have some good quiet ponies for sale. Also one registered Shetland Stallion. Black, first class quality, very stylish and broke to saddle. Stop in look these over. Fred W. Plank, R R 3, Bluffton, Alta. 5789-0

FOR SALE — Registered one- and two-year-old Galloway bulls. L. Anderson, Box 117, Youngstown, Alta. Phone R 505. 5707-1

FARM LANDS

FARMS, RANCHES AND BUSINESSES in Central Alberta. Cassidy-McCallum Agencies, Hanna, Alberta. 5790-4

FOR SALE — 640 acres. 530 broke, balance good pasture. Good buildings, good well, power, mail delivery, school bus, gravel road. Twenty miles north of Calgary. O. J. Eby, Airdrie, Alta. 5973-0

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE — McLeod's gas engine single unit milking machine. Like new. Ph. R 417, J. Kimura, Redwater, Alta. C-2

19 issue. It was a report of a brief presented by the Board of Agricultural Education to the Provincial Cabinet. Mrs. Braithwaite represents the FWUA on this board and reported about the contents of the brief.—Ed.)

HOW TO USE OUR CLASSIFIED ADS

When you want to buy or sell something our Classified ads are the answer to your problem. Our newspaper is read by more active farmers than any other publication in the province, and the price is low. Use this ad section to your profit.

ORDER FORM

Please insert my ad for \_\_\_\_\_ issues.

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Please find enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

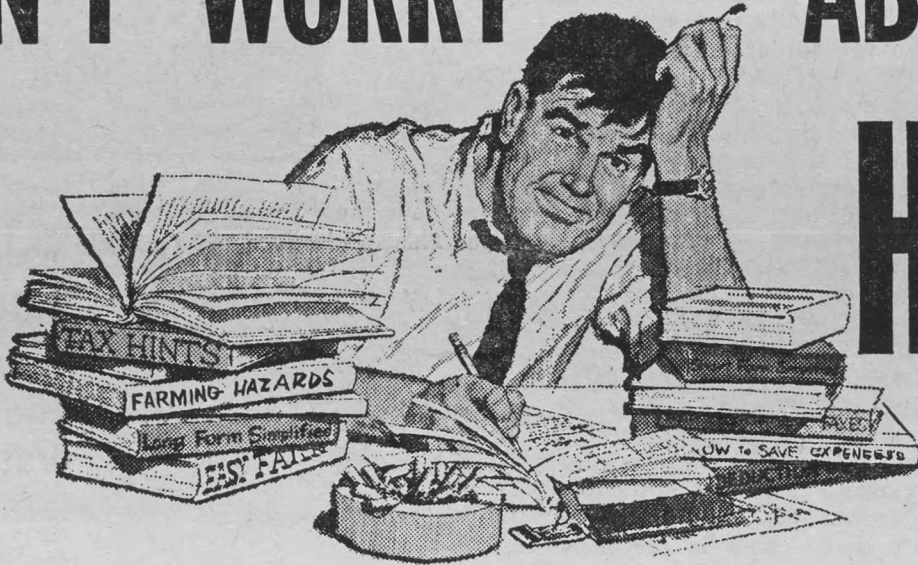
Mail to: The Organized Farmer,  
9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alta.

Write one word in each space.


Number of words	1 issue	3 issues	6 issues
up to 10 words	.50	1.35	2.55
11-15 words	.75	2.05	3.85
16-20 words	1.00	2.70	5.10
21-25 words	1.25	3.40	6.35
26-30 words	1.50	4.05	7.35
31-35 words	1.75	4.70	8.75

Special rates available for long-term advertisers.

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INSURE WITH THE ALBERTA HAIL INSURANCE BOARD

703 FIFTH STREET S.W., CALGARY

NO INTEREST OR DIVIDENDS PAYABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NO ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

100% PREMIUM COLLECTION & LOW COLLECTION COSTS

PROVIDE INSURANCE AT COST

LOW CASH & TIME PREMIUM RATES

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS & CASH DISCOUNTS TO POLICYHOLDERS

FAIR AND EQUITABLE HAIL DAMAGE ALLOWANCES

By insuring through your local Agent with the ALBERTA Hail Insurance Board you insure through ALBERTANS with an ALBERTA company to benefit ALBERTA farmers.



# FWUA HI-LITES

● **MARWAYNE** arranged for Wesley Shaw to attend Farm Young People's Week. Angeline MacLean and Marie Williams will attend Farm Women's Week at Olds, with Dorothy Cook and Doreen Parker as alternates. An appeal is out for two young people to attend the Teen Camp at Gold Eye. Ruby Kville read a report on adult education.

● **ANDREW** held its meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Zabrick. Ten members were present. A donation of \$5.00 was made to the Canadian Mental Health Association.

● **H.H. FOUR POINT's** garden club has 10 members. The 17 members present decided to give assistance to the auxiliary of the Twilight Lodge. The quilt project is completed. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. J. Turner.

● **VIKING SOUTH** made donations to the Cancer Fund, Salvation Army, Mental Health Ass'n and queen contest. The local cleared \$108 from serving at an auction, putting on a program and serving lunch at the FWUA conference at Viking. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. D. Gira.

● **READYMADE** is making a banner for the 4-H club which they can take to the Lethbridge Fair. The Farmers' Day picnic was held at the Taber Provincial Park. A letter has been sent to all junior members whether one of them is willing to go to the Teen Camp. The local will take care of all expenses. The meeting was held at the home of Mary Giacchatta.

● **PINE HILL** will sponsor a boy or girl to attend the Teen Camp at Gold Eye. Special attention was given to a resolution expressing unfair distribution of PFA funds. Six members attended this meeting held at the home of Mrs. E. W. Graham.

● **IMPERIAL** appointed Mary Olineck, Mary Yaremchuk and Lena Wasykski to attend the District 6 convention. The next meeting will be held at the home of Nadia Shpur on July 4 at 8:00 p.m.

● **BERRYWATER** chose Lyle McIntyre to attend Farm Young People's Week. Helma Sharp and Lorna Gerding were appointed to talk to the young people about attending a Teen Camp. Mrs. Margaret Richardson, Mrs. Betty Wickstrom and Mrs. Rita Love will make arrangements for the Telephone convention dinner. Mrs. Doris McLean gave a paper on various agricultural topics and told the members of the numerous bulletins available for gardeners in the district agriculturist's office. Mrs. Helma Sharp introduced Miss Nettie Ware, a daughter of the famous cowboy Tom Ware. She had attended a gathering, commemorating the anniversary of the Frank Slide. She also gave two very entertaining readings.

● **STONY PLAIN** donated \$10 to buy pots and pans for Gold Eye Lake Camp. The members visited the Winnifred Stewart school and the school for the deaf in Edmonton. The Farmers' Day picnic was held at Trout Lake. Mr. Smith from the Department of Public Welfare gave a very interesting and informative talk.

● **HEATH** will sponsor Janice Murray to a Teen Camp at Gold Eye Lake. Ten dollars was donated to the local cemetery fund. Mrs. Murray read a bulletin on credit buying.

● **RED DEER** will donate tea towels and dresser scarves to the Twilight Lodge. Mrs. Miller organized a baking contest.

● **BATTLE RIVER** will sponsor a junior member to Gold Eye Lake Camp. Mrs. Moorse made the motion to that effect and Mrs. Van Hyfte seconded it.

## New Films

The visual instruction division of the department of extension of the University of Alberta has acquired a new series of films which may be of interest to rural people. We mention here three of them:

**Supermarkets and the Farmer.** This film deals with food and the food dollar. It examines the operation of a supermarket and also the co-operative supermarkets of the prairies where farmers and consumers have direct contact through a store that is owned both by farmer and consumer.

**A Step-Saving Kitchen.** Demonstrates the features and facilities of a modern farm kitchen, scientifically designed and built by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

**The Business of Farming.** Examines new trends in today's farm operations and introduces Harry Brandon, a farmer, whose farm practices illustrate his need to recognize that farming is a business. Through a series of events he is convinced that "good farming take good management."

## EGG IMPORTS

The current egg supply position has attracted more imports from the U.S. At June 1 over 96,000 cases had been brought in from the U.S. If egg prices continue to rise, eggs are likely to move in from Europe.

## DISAGREEMENT

The six Common Market countries can't agree on the level at which cereal prices should be pitched under the proposed Common Market agricultural policy. A majority favors pushing common grain prices down towards the lowest level now prevailing in Europe. This would fend off foreign imports. West Germany, however, has refused to apply these arrangements to German farmers, who enjoy the highest price for their wheat in Europe.

## PROBE YOUR HAY AND AVOID FIRE

Did your hay go into the barn a little tough this year? If so, it would be wise to check it at least twice a week for the next month, to ensure that it is not heating. Fire from spontaneous combustion usually occurs during the first two months after storage.

Hal Wright, Farm Safety Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, says that an easy way to check the temperature is to

make a hay probe from a ten foot length of half inch electrical conduit or tubing. You can then rivet a sharpened hardwood point to the bottom end of this tube and drill six holes of three-eighths inch diameter within the bottom six inches. Now lower a veterinarian's rectal thermometer on a twelve foot cord to the bottom of the completed hay probe, and you are ready to take the temperature of your hay. A piece of sponge rubber should be used at the bottom of the tube to act as a cushion and prevent the thermometer from breaking.

Push the probe well down into the hay and leave for 10 minutes. Pull out the thermometer and note the temperature. Watch for the following temperature sign posts:

● **150°F** entering the danger zone. Make temperature observations daily.

● **160°F** Danger! Inspect every four hours to see if temperature is rising.

● **175°F** Fire pockets may be anticipated. Call the fire department pumper and wet down hay.

● **185°F** Remove the hay. The pumper should be available since flames will develop when air comes in contact with the hay.

● **210°F** Critical! Hay is almost sure to ignite.

**Caution:** People should not enter alone, or without ropes tied to their waists, since fire pockets may have developed and there is danger of the men falling into them.

Long planks may be placed across the top of the hay for people to stand on while making observations or removing hay.

Play it safe! Make a hay probe thermometer and know the condition of your hay mows.

## Who's Guilty?

There is a chance that co-operatives are responsible for putting the small private operators out of business.

The following statistics were presented in a letter appearing in the Moncton Transcript, December 3, 1962:

"In 1949, 78% of the retail grocery trade in Canada was done by independent grocers, 20% by chain stores and 2% by Co-ops. By 1959, 78% was done by giant chain supermarkets, 20% by independent grocers, while Co-ops remained stagnant at 2%."

(It must be noted here, that in these ten years the total of all business has increased. Nevertheless the above figures are very significant—Ed.)

## Strong Egg Prices

There is a chance egg prices will be strong well into 1964. Egg output for the year to June 1 was less than 98% of that in the same five months last year. Eggs set for layers by June 1 were down 5% from last year and layer chick replacements were down 7.5% at May 1.

# To All Young People . . . Be A Bee For A WEEK And Gather Honey At Gold Eye

We wrote a few weeks ago that Gold Eye Lake Camp will be a beehive this summer. We fully expect it to be, with four camps organized for rural young people from 16 to 21 years of age. Perhaps it is a darned good thing that the camp is located some miles away from any settlement, because there may be times that the noise could become too much. However, there will be also study times and some hours of listening and taking in what experienced people will tell. It will be a mixture of recreation and work. We fully expect one will be as much enjoyed as the other.

As is well known participants may be sponsored by local organizations, or if they are able to do so pay their own way. The total cost will be \$22 for a week at the camp.

The first camp will be held from July 7 to 13 for young people from FUA Districts 6, 7 and 8.

The second one will be organized for the rural youth of FUA Districts 11, 12, 13 and 14 from July 14 to 20.

The third one, to be held from July 21 to 27, will bring together

young people from FUA Districts 9 and 10.

The fourth and last of these Teen Camps will be organized for rural youth coming from FUA Districts 3, 4 and 5 from July 28 to August 3.

During these camps swimming instructions will be given. A life-guard will be on duty.

Applications can be mailed to FU & CDA, 9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, and the form below can be used for this purpose:

..... intends to attend  
(Name)

the FU & CDA Camp for FUA District .....

from .....

Address .....

Telephone No. ....

Last grade completed at school .....

**Remember:** Applications must be sent in not later than one and a half weeks before the start of the camp, in which you want to take part.

TWO MORE GREAT NEW MACHINES  
FROM THE FARMERS' OWN FACTORY

# THE C.C.I.L. SELF PROPELLED AND PULL TYPE SWATHERS

These will soon be on display at all C.C.I.L. Depots from the Red to the Peace. These embody the ideas of hundreds of farmers, years of development and rigorous field testing.

DO NOT BUY A SWATHER UNTIL  
YOU SEE WITH YOUR EYES  
THE FARMERS' OWN SWATHERS

Get folders with all information about these machines from your C.C.I.L. Depot or write C.C.I.L. Box 1008, Saskatoon, or C.C.I.L. Bowman Avenue, Winnipeg 15, Man.



# Haul to the Farmers' Company that's on the move!

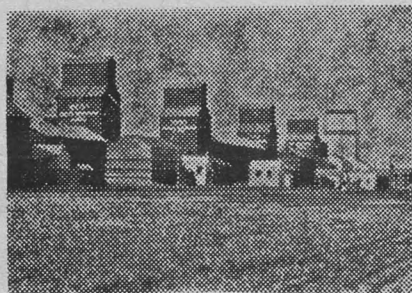
As Canada's first farmer-owned company, United Grain Growers has a special responsibility.

The prairie farmers who direct the affairs of U.G.G. must show that farmers can operate not only a sound business—reputable and strong—but one that can speak up for farmers and have real influence.

Competition for your grain . . . thoughtful and effective farm policy . . . only a strong, business-like farmers' company can achieve these.

A farmers' company with power and influence takes some doing. And fast moving.

Take Fox Valley, Sask. where U.G.G. had a 28,000 bushel elevator, bought others from Reliance and Midland Pacific. Now U.G.G. farmers in Fox Valley have 286,000

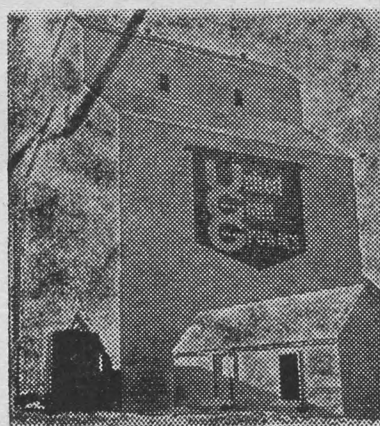


bushels capacity, but need only two agents. One head office and one field staff where three existed before. Less cost to the farmer. United Grain Growers' 770

elevators are composed of

elevators that were once owned by 17 other companies.

U.G.G. will dismantle and rebuild an elevator, or lift it up in one piece and transport it by truck or rail. Look at the elevator at Manning, Alberta. It is built like new from materials salvaged out of a dismantled elevator from Grimshaw. This 150,000 bushel giant is reputed to be the biggest country elevator under one roof in Canada . . . and Peace River Country farmers filled it the week it opened.



This Farmers' Company is on the move. And every move is aimed at making the Company stronger, more able to help Western Canadian farmers. They own the company. No one else.

A. M. Runciman, president of United Grain Growers, told some Alberta farmers recently: "In the last 50 years, United Grain Growers has owned at one time or another some 1,200 elevators and has trimmed these down to 780. Our capacity per elevator since 1948 has increased 38% . . . from an average of 52,000 bushels per elevator to 72,000 bushels in 1962. At the same time our country capacity has risen from 25 million bushels to 58 million bushels, or an increase of 132%."

Figures that show U.G.G. is on the move . . . always giving a business-like meaning to the co-operative idea. It's the reason why, in the long run, you get the best deal from U.G.G. and your U.G.G. agent.

Haul to United Grain Growers and see.

When the U.G.G. founders established a charter back in 1906, they made it impossible for anybody but farmers to own or control the company. They set up an objective: this company must help all farmers in the West. Next, they made company policies to guide their hired management.

Then they employed the experts . . . trained grain men . . . the specialists who could advise them on efficient business methods. And U.G.G. had begun to move.

United Grain Growers has never stopped moving.

Look at some of the decisions which skillfully keep U.G.G.'s country elevator system the most efficient in Canada.

U.G.G. wants to provide real Farmers' Company competition at certain points. At Portage la Prairie, where competitors have been strongly entrenched for decades; U.G.G. opened last year and already Portage farmers have delivered thousands of bushels to this fine new 150,000 bushel composite elevator.



U.G.G. rebuilds or adds annexes wherever grain production justifies such action. Look at Carrot River, Saskatchewan. U.G.G. built in 1939 just after farmers first opened up the area. During the war, annexes were built in a hurry to save surplus grain that was piling up. In 1952, a new elevator was needed and built. Since then, the new surplus made it necessary to add annexes to both elevators. U.G.G. capacity at Carrot River is now 337,000 bushels.



**The Farmers' Company**